Iwo Negroes in a Hospital and Fou-Others Held as Witnesses.

CATHOLIC ORDER OPPOSED.

Reported Action Against the Knights of Columbus.

Members in This City Refuse to Dis the Alleged Prohibition by Before the Delegate or to Rome.

Word was received in this city last evening that action had been taken by Bishop John Janssen, of Belleville, Ilf., to prohibit the establishment of the Catholic secret society known as the Knights of

According to the report, a notification had been sent out to all the priests in his jurisdiction forbidding the organization of any councils of the order either under their auspices or with their co-operation. It was not stated whether any others of the Catholic hierarchy intended taking similar action, but it is thought by many that the final result will be the sending of a case to Rome for de-

Some such action as this has long been expected by that class of Catholics, both lay and clerical, who have remained throughout bitterly opposed to secret or-ders under whatever name, gulse, or form might appear. On the other hand, the Knights of Columbus have been equal-ly certain that the only official action regarding their organization would come in the shape of a recognition of the sothe approval of the Holy Father himself. It must be understood that in the language of the Church, the Knights of Coimbus have been merely "tolerated." No its of the fraternity has ever been given. It is thought that this, however, will now in the natural course of events. As the report of Bishop Janssen's letwithout authoritative confirtration, neither the members of the Knights of Columbus nor the clergy who were seen last night were disposed to discuss the subject, preferring to wait until furtner and fuller details of the action had been received. The Rev. Father Doian, of St. Patrick's Church, speaking on

the subject, said: The Knights of Columbus are a Catholic order composed of laymen and priests. The order has been tacitly look-ed upon favorably by the various Bishons, and has been encouraged by a great number of priests and prelates. The ritual of the order, as far as I understand the matter, however, has never been submitted to the Bishops for sanction, and the notice of Bishop Jansson, of Believille, lif., to the priests of his diocese not permitting the order to establish branches in the territory under his jurisdiction will, for the present, onaffect that particular district

Of course, the matter has been opened now and has to be decided either ore way or the other. I do not think that the question will be carried to Rome for a final decision, but will be passed upon by the Papal Delegate, whose cpinion the matter will be final."

in the matter will be man.

Membership in secret societies is forbidden to Catholics by the Church specifically since Pius IX promulgated the Syllabus of Errors, and by Leo XIII in the bull "Humanum Genus." A Catholic may not join a society whose ends and nims are kept secret from him until he is in full participation in it, having taken its oath and pledges. He may not take an obligation to obey the will of another blindly, whether that other be an indi-

employed are light there is no need of secrecy, and the Church expressly forbids the abdication of free will or the taking of

A year ago the Very Rev. Dean MeClaney, of Middletown, N. Y., occasioned some comment by refusing to sanction a carnival of the Knights established there. He frankly stated, in regard to their riteal, "that the buffoonery and vulgarity riteal, "that the buffoonery and vulgarity riteal, been brought to trial, has put the greatest strain of all op Patrick. Now this man, who was so frigid and so stolid, constantily paces his cell, while he mutters the thoughts that are distracting him. Occasioned work.

When the gans under command of Lieutenant Fox Conner went to the range of Guardsmen received an instructive object lesson. The manner in which the shrap-nel tore into shreds the targets a mile and a half away and plowed up the ground a half aw Mgr Satolli when he was Apostolic Deleand that he had passed it with approval as not contrary to the Church's rule. A canonist, speaking of this point, says that no aggregation of Catholies can associate themselves under a ritual out in time becoming the subject of gation the principles, not the members, re the subject. It would make no difference if every second member were a

bop Janssen has, it is allered started this enquiry and put the Knights on their defence. He holds that if they can measure up against the rules of the Church by which secret societies are rated

The progress of the trial will be watched with supreme interest by all concerned in its outcome. It is certain that some others of the Bishops have viewed with trepidition the rapid growth of an induce within the Church over which they had no direct control.

The Knights of Columbus was founded in 182 by the late Father M. J. McGivney, of Thomastown, Conn., as a fraternal association for the young men of his particle. He had the help of an ex-Mason in framing the ritual. The policy of the cranization was intended to be "the evolution of the Catholic gentleman in fraternity," and its aim "the promotion of good fellowship among the Catholic people of the country." It had an insurance feature, but now this has been oversandowed by the social functions of the the social functions of the

were three degrees which were with all the usual parapherantia red necessary in secret society des. but this evidently did not sat-

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adopted by the National Board of Directors on December 9, 1859. This went into effect on the installation of officers for the year 1900.

To be eligible for the fourth degree members must have had the other threfor two years, must be twenty-one years old or more, of good financial and social standing, and must be vouched for in writing by their paster as practical Catholics. This last clause, and, in fact, the new degree, was aimed at the backdiders who had got into the organization without compliance with the requirements as to the sacraments.

Those in the fourth degree are the elite of the body, carry swords and are tricked out in other regalla, and it was asserted when it was instituted that "the fourth degree will be one of the most claborate and expensive examples of degree work exemplified by any secret society in this country."

exemplified by any secret society in the country.

The first exemplification took place in this city on February 22, 1992. It can only be exemplified on six days of the year—Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, October 12 (Columbus Day), and Thanksgiving Day. Only ten members from each council were allowed to have the privilege of applying for the fourth degree.

From the little Connecticut parish of its origin in 1882 the Knights spread slowly to other towns in the State, and then other towns in the State, and ther de Island joined, followed by Massa-

adviser.

The possibilities of the society were apparent at an eligity day to the politicians. In many cities, they are to be found largely on the roll of its membership. The period of special progress came under the administration of Supreme Knight John J. Cone, of Jersey City, in the years 1986-95. He expected to be re-elected to office as a reward for his success but at the administration of Supreme Knight John J. Cone, of Jersey City, in the years 186.95. He expected to be re-elected to office as a reward for his success, but at the meeting of the national body, held in March, 1900, the politicians from New York and those from some of the New England States opposed him, and the office was given to Edward L. Hearn, of South Framingham, Mass. The other national officers are Deputy Knight John W. Hogan, Syracuse, N. Y.; National Secretary, Daniel Colwell, New Haven, Conn.; National Treasurer, P. J. Grady, Clevelaud, Ohlo.; National Advocate, James E. McConnell, Fitchburg, Mass.; National Warden, Matthew McNamara, New London, Conn.; National Chaplain, Rev. P. J. McGivney, Middletown, Conn., a brother of the founder; National Physician, M. T. McMannis, New York City.

At this meeting it was stated that the membership consisted of 20,389 insured and 32.955 associate members, a total gain during the year of 12.196 members. There were then 529 connells, in which New York leads, with 164 and a membership of 27,599. Massachusetts came next, with 190 councils.

20 councils.

Last month Charles Weber, of Brook-Last month Charles Weber, of Brooklyn, one of the national directors, while
on a visit to Ireland, organized a council
in Dublin and thus began the first international scheme of affiliation. The European Bishops, who are very chary of
American innovations in Church influence and procedure, can be relied on to
back up Bishop Jamssen's enquiry at
Rome If the progress of the Knights
shows any indications of immediate
prominence within their jurisdiction.

FEARS FOR PATRICK'S MIND. Queer Conduct of the Alleged Mur derer of W. M. Rice.

NEW YORK, July 28.-After nearly ten months' imprisonment in the Tombs, Al-bert T. Patrick shows evidences of mental disturbance to those who closely study him. Patrick is the lawyer accused of vidual or an aggregation of individuals in a lodge or fraternity. He may not asso-clate himself with a movement in which of William Marsh Rice, the old millioneven though the ends be licit and open, aire who died last September, and of be has no knowledge of the means to be having at least laid and put into execuemployed to achieve these ends.

The philosophic standards used are that if the ends afined at are good there is to need of secrecy. If the methods to be but declares he was only Patrick's tool in the method. but declares he was only Patrick's tool

Before the accusations of forgery and the abdication of free will or the taking of murder overwhelmed him Patrick was a obligations of which one is yet in ignor-man of singularity cold bearing and manner entirely self-controlled. When he The Knights of Columbus restrict mem- was first accused Patrick's coolness was The Knights of Columbus restrict membership to Catholics in good standing. That is, applicants for membership must have compiled with the rule of the Church about the reception of the sacraments of the stated and prescribed times; but it is alleged that in the zeal of the carrier it is alleged that in the zeal of the carrier and turn the charges taid at his door. days of the organization strict compliance with this rule was not always attained.

And lately there have been many signs

emphasizes what he says by wild ges-tures.

He refuses to eat either the prison fare or the food supplied by the prison caterer, which he has plenty of money to buy. For he has the firm idea that those who contend that he is a forger and the Church's investigation as to the char-acter of the association. In this investi-is a conspiracy against his site, headed by Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne. And Patrick is convinced that all the lawyers are Mr. Osborne's fellow conspirators, who are involved in the

so as to escape censure, well and good | cell. For cooking it is as simple as the The progress of the trial will be watched | food. Patrick eats only eggs and pre-

For those living in the malaria districts. Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

CAMP ORDWAY AFTERMATH

Many Lessons of the Service Outing and Field Maneuvres.

General Improvement Eviden Everywhere-The Extended Order Drills-Influence of the Regula Artillery on Discipline of Militia

The capabilities of the National Guard f the District of Columbia were put to he test during the ten days of rigorou outine at Camp Ordway, and found no vanting. It is doubtful if a canvass of all the veterans of this and other campa would reveal one who would not say the naual encampment of 1904 was the me successful in the history of the Guard The improvement was so general in all departments of the Guard that there is to particular feature that stands out es pecially prominent.

tactical instruction, for which Rhode Island joined, followed by Massachusetts, the factory towns supplying material. In 1892 the first councils were organized in Maine and New Hampshire,
it was not until the spring of 1895 that
the first New York State council came into
existence, and with this the real boom
of the organization began.

Much of its success and rapid growth
has been due to the organizing abilities
and ceaseless grai of John J. Defaney,
who is known all over the United States
as the champion worker of the ritual and
promoter of councils. The national headquarters is at New Haven, Conn., and the
government is in the bands of a council
composed of delegates from the various
States in which the Knights are represented. The national officers are a supreme knight, who gets a salary of \$2,500
a year; a deputy supreme knight, a secretary, treasurer, physician, advocate, organizer, warden, chaplain, and spiritual
adviser.

The possibilities of the society were appurpose the annual encampments are held, the extended order exercises were given evolutions were supposed to afford a chance for both officers and men to put to application the principles they had

learned in the drids.

First of all the fact was made emphatic that good squad leaders, from which class are drawn commissioned officers, are as valuable as they are rare. Noncommissioned officers were placed in command of squads with orders to conduct their commands in the same manner that they would in a battle. The same instructions were observed in the case of companies and battallous. Lieutenant Overton, mounted, was on the field every

companies and battalious. Lieutenant Overton, mounted, was en the #ide every day during these drills, and worked the men energetically. The extended order exercise was rather exhausting, masmuch as it involved no end of ruming.

How to get through a barb wire fence rapidly, to advance quickly over hilly country, to obtain abelter on smeoth ground, and to advance under cover of the fire of another command were but a few of the active service lessons given the men in the field.

For the officers there were lectures on strategy and the application of the problems of actual warfare to conditions in camp. Lieutenant Overton lectured once on the broad strategic principles of the Boer war and on another occasion on the Battle of Colenso, one of the decisive battles of that conflict, and one especially rich in certain military problems. All the drill and lectures were intended as preparation for the field maneuvres or the sham battle which occurred on Friday. While rather disappointing, the maneuvres were conducted in more soldierly fashion than any ever were in the history of the Guard. The First Regiment occupied Fort Evans. This naturally strong defence was, in the parlance of mining warfare, reduced by the superior tactics of the attacking column of far superior numbers and which was supported by the platoon of regular artillery. The artillery did the heavy work of the engagement, directing at the fort a fire which would, had shrapnel instead of blanks been used, probably have killed every man within the fortifications.

There was at the time the decision was announced considerable dissatisfaction evident. The ruling of the chief umpire, however, was final, and thereafter it was disappointment more than anything eise that caused comment. The attacking force had good chances to put the extended order tactics into operation. This there did with every an another of the first the fight was caused by all members in other tactics into operation. This

that caused comment. The attacking force had good chances to put the extended order tactics into operation. This

one. The strict discipline of the artillery camp was not without its effect. With the regulars as a model many of the militiamen avoided the foolish hilarity caused often-by the idea that camp is

a half away and plowed up the ground was a vivid example of the terrible de-structive power of this branch of the serstructive power of this branch of the service. Under ordinary circumstances the fire of one gun loaded with shrappel and served with the usual rapidity is equal to the fire of two hundred infantrymen. In the field maneuvres Lieutenant Conner had his battery effectually conceited in the bushes, and played a no small part in the reduction of the fort, which was supposed to be the main defence of Leesburg. The trip to Camp Ordway from Washington Barracks was made by-rend, and the return march accomplished in a single day.

all the lawyers are Mr. Osborne's fellow conspirators, who are involved in the complicated will contest.

For fear of poison Patrick will accept food only from one person, and he has been permitted to cook his food in his cell. For cooking it is as simple as the food. Patrick eats only eggs and prepared cereals. He will accept the eggs and cereals only from the person whom he trusts, and even then he carefully examines the boxes of cereals to assure himself that they have not been opened or tampered with.

Even before his mental powers seemed to be waning Patrick confided in only three or four neople. Now he is more reticent and suspicious than ever. But a short time ago one of his very few friends said to him:

"Why do you have your food brought to retriction of the interest of the annual encampment, was this year set on a high standard. The food prepared was of the best and never of the dresome variety supposed to be characteristic of camp. Major E. H. Neumeyer. A wh esome example in discipline was

said to him:

"Why do you have your food brought to you and cook it in this way? Are you out of your mind?"

"No, I am not," answered Patrick. I confess that ordinarily if I saw anyone behaving as I do I would think him demented. But I have every reason to be suspicious."

Then the lawyer made an astonishing accusation against Mr. Osborne, now made public for the first time.

"Why does not Osborne bring me to trial?" he asked. "I have been here since last October, and soon after I was imprigoned I was indicted for forgery and put under 16,000 bail.

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"Why does not Osborne bring me to trial?" he asked. "I have been here since last October, and soon after I was imprisoned I was indicted for forgery and put under filogob bail.

Soon after I was indicted for forgery and but under filogob bail.

Soon after I was indicted for made in the first degree.

After weeks of consultation with my counsel, I called Osborne's binff and dansel. I called Osborne's binff and it have not been brought to trial.

Why not? At once I was indicted for murder. This was early last April, and I have not been brought to trial.

Why not? At most I can be found to have only provoked Jones to murder filogob has considerable in the first degree.

Why not? At most I can be found to have not been brought to trial.

Why not? At most I can be found to have not been brought to trial.

Why not? At most I can be found to have not been brought to trial.

Why not? At most I can be found to have not been brought to trial.

Why not? At most I can be found to have not been brought to trial.

The separate organizations of the severy consideration is being taken around the Fenderion and to the theatres to divert his thoughts. While I—here I am are in the adjutant general's office. In addition to these duties the adjutant is distingt the goer independent telephone line in Loudoun Country and the clear of the antiquated business methods of the same throughout the camp is set through telegraph communication. The Engineer Corps, under communication, the malerial districts. Grove's rated thing the maler of the country surrounding the camp, as well as along out the camp itself.

Not all little of the pleasures of camp is careful to through telegraph communication, the country surrounding the camp, as well as larging to the camp in the country surrounding the camp, as well as larging to the country surrounding the camp, as well as larging to the country su

Royal Headache Tablets? Why, I'm never

HURT IN A DRUNKEN ROW.

As: a result of a drunken row, which courred at an early hour Sunday morn ing at a place known as Woodburn, jus this side of the District line, Henry Dod son, a negro, thirty years of age, lies or a cot in the Freedman's Hospital, suffering from a badly lacerated throat and face. His alleged assaliant, Richard Brown, also colored, is also confined in that institution, suffering from severe wounds about his face and body, as the result, he claims, of having been struck with an axe by Dodson. The rest of the combatants, namely, Oliver Hinton, eighteen years of age; George Jackson, nine teen; Major Jackson, nineteen, and William Stokes, twenty-one, all colored, occupy cells in the Eighth precinct police station, where they will be held as United States witnesses pending the outcome of both Dodson's and Brown's injuries. At other negro by the name of George Bai-ley, at whose house the right occurred, is also incarcerated in the U Street police station, charged with running a disorde ly house and keeping an unlicensed bar Had it not been for the prompt action t Mounted Sergeant Matthews and Policemen Jennings and Rhodes there would probably have been a murder, for

when the above named bluecoats discovered Dodson he was lying in a field : short distance away from the Builey home, slowly bleeding to death from a terrible wound in his throat, while his head was beaten almost into a jelly. Sergeant Matthews at once sent for the Preedmania Hospital ambulance, and Dodson was removed in a hurry to that in stitution for treatment.
It was shortly after 2 o'clock yester day morning when Acting Desk Sergeant Lord received a telephone message from a Mr. Kelly, the proprietor of a grocery store on the Blair Road, near Woodburn, to the effect that a number of negroes were engaged in a fierce fight, and asking

that several policemen be sent to the scene. Lord at once cordered Mounted Policemen Jennings and Rhodes to the locality, they being followed by Sergeant Matthews. Upon arriving at the place the bluecoats repaired to the home of Balley, but found only Balley and his wife, the rest of the crowd having fled. Balley said there was a fight, but refused to give them any information.
One of the bluecoats was left to guard the house, while the other one went with Sergeant Matthews to look through the woods. While engaged in the search that several policemen be sent to the

A NEGRO SHOT AT A RIVAL. Residents of the Camp Excited by a Sunday Arrest.

coupled with cries of "murder," at the sound of which the many negro residents of the "Camp" flocked into the adjoining streets from all directions.

tation, became involved in a quarrel over a girl with General Fry, another negro, during which Wilkins became so enraged that he drew a revolver from his hip

The many friends of Mr. Thomas E. Roach, of the Postoffice Department, will sympathize with him in the loss of his aged mother. "Ma" Roach, as she was familiarly known was round at the mount of June, 1899, there appeared the names of twenty-four persons as familiarly known was round at the same of twenty-four persons as

my at the advanced age of ninety.

It was her pleasure recently to celebrate, amid a host of friends and show-

TO AVOID EXAMINATIONS.

Special Appointments Spreading in the Civil Service.

Attention Called by the Reform League Committee to the Growth of the Abuse-Its Increase Various Government Branches.

NEW YORK, July 28.-A report has been submitted by the special committee of the Civil Service Reform League, appointed to enquire into the existence of certain appointments made without the ustomary examination. The report in

part is as follows:

The civil service rules defining the classified service are so framed as to ap-ply to new positions, when these are created, of the same general description as those already included. Such positions, whether established under Executive au-

by appointing officers to amount to an

"Large and important classes have been so treated, the only reason-alleged being that under the terms of particular acts the department officer has been authorized to 'select,' or to 'employ,' rather than to 'appoint,' though it is difficult to that in such cases these words are used in any other than their synonymous

"The constructions under which such xemptions occur, so far as we can learn, are, in most cases, purely arbitrary. The is growing, and stiwould appear that a new means for successfully circumvent-ng the Civil Service law has been discovered, the development of which, un-less checked by the President and heads of departments who very clearly have the power to check it will result very unfortunately. Annumber of examples are here givent visco

RURAL PREE DELIVERY. "I. All appointments in the Rural Free Delivery Service are made without examnation for the reason that in the appropriation act that service was spoken of as 'experimental.' In a debate in Congress Mr. Loud, the Chairman of the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, stated that the use of this word placed the office outside the classified service. This claim could not, however, he rightly based merely on the ground that the service, at the outset, was to be temporary, as Mr. Loud meant to imply. Appointments that are temporary-a description that in this case would certainseem to be synonymous with 'expeprovisions of the civil service rules as those that are permanent. But, however that may be, it is evident that the time is now past when this branch of the service can be considered experimental. In the words of the First Assistant Postmaster General (Postmaster General's re port, November 3, 1999, p. 113):

"The service popularly known as "Rural Free Delivery" must hereafter be considered by the department and provided for by Congress as a permanent and expand-ing feature of the postal administration."

form continuous administrative and clerday afterneon by the firing of pistol shots tall work, and who could easily be classinumbers of these special agents, about forty being so employed in Washington alone. It is submitted that these places James Wilkins, a negro youth, who, it should be made subject to future competitive examinations, and that this would be of great advantage to the service.

THE FOREST RESERVE. "2 By an act passed June 4, 1897, Congress created the Forest Reserve Bureau,' to be charged, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, with the

imited number of men available in his station, has not been able to detail more than one policeman at a time on the beat.

DEATH OF MRS. ROACH.

She Passes Away at the Advanced Age of Ninety Years.

The description of the service to sugham extent as to nullify the forest reserve policy of the Government. The bureau can easily be classified by an order of the President, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

"I In the report to the Commission of

aged mother. "Ma" Roach, as she was familiarly known, was remarkable for her keen mental faculties and physical energy at the advanced age of ninety.

It was her pleasure recently to celetic marked, his become virtually permanents of the sames of the same of the sames of the same of the nent, were appointed without the requir It was her pleasure recently to celebrate, amid a host of friends and showers of congratulations has ninetieth birthday, the expressed wish of her last years. She was the wildow of the late Thomas Roach, and is survived by her only son and by her grandson, Mr Frank C. Roach of the District Building. The funeral will be from Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church tomorrow afternoon at 40-clock.

Ocean Stemmand Movements.

NEW YORK, July N.—Arrived: La Champagne, Havre; Chifago City, Bristol. Arrived out: Umbria, from New York, at Liverpool; Friederich der Grosse, from New York, at Bremen.

other year, contained in the appropriation act of April II. 1900, they were described as rendered necessary because of increase of work incident to the war with Spain. As all appointments so described had been exempted by Congress from the operation of the Civil Service act, they were by virtue of this enactment nomiwere by virtue of this enactment nomi-nally validated from that time forward. In the act of March 2, 1901, provision was made for their continuance for the cur-rent year.

STOCKMEN AT AGENCIES "I. In the Interior Department the acnaking appropriations for the year end-ng June 30, 182, contains the following

To enable the Secretary of the In terior to employ practical farmers and practical stockmen, subject only to such practical stockmen, subject only to such examination as to qualification as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, in addition to the agency farmers now employed, at wages not exceeding \$55 per month, to superintend and direct farming and stock raising among such Indians as are making effort for self support, sixty-five thousand dollars.

"The appointments of farmers and stockmen since the passage of this act have been made without examination. As the act expressive prefers to tests prescribed

whether established under Executive authority or created by Congress, fail naturally under the appropriate classified division, except where Congress, by express legislation, provides otherwise.

"The employes of the Census Burcau and the two thousand or more clerks employed under the war emergency acts, were thus excluded, and are not within the scope of this report.

"A large number of post ions have, however, been created by recent legislation, but where some ambiguity, or difference from the usual form in the language of appropriation bills, providing for salaries or other compensation, has been construed by appointing officers to amount to an "On I were accept these of the Service Commission." The transfer of the care in two different ways, seems not only illogical, but calculated to imperit the classified part of this service. It is submitted that the President, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, may very properly establish a rule for the uniform examination of all these farmers and stockmen by the examiners of the Civil Service Commission.

"On Jone 10 the above cases were brought to the notice of the President in a communication addressed to him by the chairman of your committee, and he was respectfully urged to include each and all of them within the classified service, through specific executive orders.

EVASIONS ON OTHER PRETEXTS. "Further cases that have come to your nmittee's knowledge include the fol-

owing: "5. The Deficiency bill of March 3, 1999, made an appropriation of \$15,600 for the reproduction, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of official plats of United States surveys, diagrams, and correspondence constituting the files of the office of the register of the General Land Office at Pismarck, N. D., which were destroyed by fire in August, 1896. The force of copyby fire in August, 1896. The force of copyists, numbering fourteen, was employed without reference to the Civil Service law. Their employment was continued beyond the year appropriated for, further provision being made for it in the act of February 9, 1899. In this case it is the understanding that the department contends that the language of the act implied that the work was of the 'emergèncy' order, and not subject to the rules, and it seems that the copyists are carried on the rolls nominally as laborers. Those on the eligible lists who might be selected are thus debarred. It appears that the provisions recently made by Congress for cletical work in the reproduction of records of the Land Office have been construed in the same way in nine other cases, the appropriations in these cases aggregating \$15,000.

\$47,000.

"In establishing the new reference library in the Government Printing Office, Congress provided that the librarian, or, as the act reads, the person or persons who shall have charge of such library, should be selected and appointed by the Public Printer. This the Public Printer construed as an exemption and examinations for appointment were not held.

held.

'In the act of July 7, 1886, provision was made for twenty-four additional employes for the Division of Loans and Currency in the Treasury, Department, for the counting of paper money sheets. This is elerical work of a sort for which the Commission is always prepared to furnish eligibles. But the act was made to refer to 'twenty-four paper counters and laborers,' and the Treasury Department claimed an exemption under the second designation.

designation.
"In a letter of the Civil Service Com-"There is certainly nothing in the special act which would prevent the President from now classifying this service by executive order. It is possible that the rural carriers could not be conveniently included, since their work is not always continuous and is frequently done in connection with some private employment—a carrier, for instance, furnishing the facilities for the conveyance of the mails in connection with some business of his own. But the Postoffice Department has appointed a large number of special agents in this service who perform continuous administrative and clermeaning of the civil service rules. The Commission did not feel that it could do otherwise than accept the depart-ment's decision, and the exemption stands. TEMPORARY TYPEWRITERS.

"In the act of July 1, 1898, \$2,000 was ap propriated for temporary typewriters and stenographers in the Department of State,' to be selected by the Secretary.' These appointments were made without examination, though it does not appear a giff with General Fry, another degrod uring which Wilkins however, he could not approach of the screensy of the Interior, with the outset as greatly approach of Bleycle Policeman Lyan, of the Eighth precinct. Wilkins thrust the wapon back precinct, with the bloscost in full pursuit, Unitarity of the Secretary of the Interior, with the bloscost in full pursuit, Unitarity of the secretary of the Interior, and wholis in a minute Lyan had him by the collar. The negro residents of them attempt into or tribe, and wholis act, in this case, provided merely that the policeman, several of them attempt into or tribe. Affairs were assuming a critical condition, when Policeman Carroll, attracted to the seen by the shouts of the entarged negroes, came up on a run. The bluecosts husstled their prisone unceremoniously to the patrol box, where a client of the patrol box, where a limit of the policeman and crowded the streets. Just as Wilkins was about to enter the wigon, he his revolver to a friend, who straightway dashed through the crowd, with Police archivers of the secretary of the interior, and whole the further of the secretary of the interior, and whole in the seminance of the secretary of the interior, and whole in the same proposes, came up on a run. The bluecost husstled their prisone and crowded the streets. Just as the control of the secretary of the interior, and whole in the seminance of the secretary of the interior, and whole in the seminance of the secretary of the interior, and whole its seek employes should be 'appointed' by the Secretary of the interior, and whole and the seminance of the that they were treated at the outset as positively excepted. One of the ap-pointees, Mrs. Caroline Galbreath, sought

submitted to him as herein stated is awaited with much interest."

SINCLAIR—On Sunday, July 28, 1961, at 11 clock p. m., LOUISA R. SINCLAIR, sister of V. T. Sinchair. Notice of funeral hereafter, Buffalo and Al-uny, N. Y., papers please copy.

three months.

Funeral from his residence, 1932 if Street north-cast, Monday, July 29, 3 p. m.

MORAN-On Sunday, July 28, at 10 a. m., at the residence of her father, William B. Johnson, MS K Street, KATHERINE, beloved wife of Allen C. Moran. Notice of funeral in "Star." Notice of funeral in "Star."

ROACH—At the residence of her son, Thomas E. Roach, Sunday, July 25, at 9 p. m., ELLEN, widow of the late Thomas Roach, in the nucly-first year of her age.

Funeral from Hamiline M. E. Church, Tuesday, July 30, at 4 p. m. Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia papers please copy.

A UNIVERSAL WAR ON RATS

Spread of Bubonic Plague in Japan Attributed to the Rodents-

Suggestion for General Adoption of Energetic Measures inaugurat. ed There-Hongkong and Other

Recent advices received by mail at the

State Department indicate the great fear of plague which is entertained in Japan and the drastic measures which the autave taken against infection and to prevent the dread scourge from obtaining a footbold in the Island Empire. The sevent the dread scourge from obtaining a footbold in the Island Empire. The serious outbreaks in Hongkong and Formosa, and the discovery of a few isolated cases in Nagasaki not long ago, have thoroughly aroused the Japanese and they are determined to use every precaution possible against an introduction of the discase. The discovery in Tokyo of dead rats infected with the plague has led the authorities of Kobe. Nagasaki, and other cities to inaugurate a ceaseless warfare for the extermination of these pests, which, it is believed, spread the discase when once it breaks out in any communiwhen once it breaks out in any communi-ty. The city of Kobe has been especially active in this respect. While Hongkong, Bombay, Cape Town, and other places have been seriously threatened with an epidemic of the disease, Osaka, Kobe, Wakayama, and other Japanese cities have met with marked success in stamping it out, and their methods have at-

ing it out, and their methods have at-tracted the attention of the authorities in some of the English colonies in India and China, particularly in Hongkong. This success in fighting against the disease is attributed by the Japanese largely to the relentless warfare which have have been in against the case and they have kept up against the rats and which has been prosecuted with all pos-sible vigor. The Japanese plague ex-perts are convinced of the large share of the guilt borne by the rats in the spread of the disease, and, indeed, a uni-versal effort to exterminate the vermin has been urged by some of them, first a small reward was offered by authorities for every rat, dead or alive, brought to the city pound and turned over to the officer in charge to be burned. This resulted in a large number of these pests being brought in, and the reward was increased in the month of May from was increased in the month of May from 2 to 5 sen, and all rats alike were ex-amined for plague germs instead of the dead ones only, as before. All were paid for at the price fixed upon by the city

authorities.

The work of capturing rats for sale to the city became quite a lucrative pursuit for small boys, and even for men, who for the reward they obtained for their captures used all manner of ingenious devices for snaring the rodents. During the latter part of the month of May the daily average of rats turned into the pound at Kobe was between 700 and 800. Now the city is almost free from the vermin, and it is also noted that there is no trace of bubonic plague. The authori-ties believe that with ordinary precaution against the introduction of the disease there is little danger of an epidemic. If an isolated case should appear, they be-lieve that infection could now be prevented.

The houses of the poorer classes in these Japanese citles are being medically in-spected from time to time and cleaned under police superintendence. They have also adopted the practice of inoculation among persons susceptible of contracting the disease. On June I, last, more than 26,500 persons had been inoculated with the anti-plague serum in Kobe alone. This is done as a method of precaution, although as a rule the physicians do not although as a rule the physicians do not believe that it gives immunity for longer than one year. It is, however, a part of the radical measures which the Government has taken for the purpose of preventing a spread of the plugue.

The authorities in Hongkong, which has been seriously threatened with an epidemic of the plague, have been carefully studying the methods of prevention pursued by the Japanese. They have begun a warfare against the rats, but in this respect have not met with as much success as did their Japanese neighbors. It is explained that the difficulties of coping with the vermin are much greater in Hongkong than in Kobe, for instance, by reason of the large amount of ship-

ping done. Moreover, the plague had gotten a firm hold on the place before the continuous warfare against the rodents was begun. The drainage system of the city is also one which fosters the harboring of rais, and makes it a laborlous task to exterminate them. THE MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Improvements Wanted by Business Men of San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.-The leading usiness men of San Francisco last week visited the Mare Island Navy Yard in order to inspect the plant and be able intelligently to orge upon the California delegation the importance of securing Fed. eral aid in making the pavy yard canable of docking and repairing the largest war-

ships. ships of the Oregon and the Iowa type, and the approaches to the navy yard are so much shoaled by debris from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers that

there is danger.
What is needed, it is claimed, is to have dock constructed. Congress has approprinted nearly \$1,000,000 for this dry dock, but for eighteen months the work has but for eighteen months the work has been tied up over contracts. Friends of the navy yard urge that the building of this dry dock should be begun at ence, for this completed it will be an easy mat-ter to dredge the channel. The Mare Isiand Navy Yard has a plant capable of building or repairing the largest battleships, and the work could be done far cheaper than at Bremerton.

Mr. Keller Urged to Act.

ARLINGTON, N. J., July 28-Tomorrow has been set as the day to send the open letter to the Rev. John Keller, adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Ar-lington recently. The letter urges Mr. Keller to bring action against Mrs. Thomas G. Barker, whose husband is now serving a four-year term in the State prison for shooting Mr. Keller, Dr. James A. Exton, one of Mr. Keller's physiciars, said today that the third operation on Mr. Keller's eye would be performed in a few days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEARE AND POTOMAC OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEARE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY.—A dividend of \$1 per share will be paracle on the 20th day of July, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the light day of July, 1201, at the office of the treasurer of the company, 619 Fourteenth Street northwest, Washington, D: C. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 20th day of July, inclusive. JEREMIAH M. WILSON, President. CHARLES G. BEERE, Treasure. Washington, D. C., July 11, 1901.

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J. WILLIAM LEE,